IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please amend paragraph one on page 19 as follows:

If the B content were less than 0.85 mass%, then a soft magnetic R_2Fe_{17} phase would nucleate to decrease the coercivity significantly. However, if the B content were greater than ~~0.96~~ 0.98 mass%, then a B-rich phase would increase too much to achieve high remanence. For these reasons, according to the present invention, the B concentration is defined so as to fall within the range of 0.85 mass% to 0.98 mass%. A more preferable B concentration range is from 0.90 mass% through 0.96 mass%. Thus, since the B concentration is reduced according to the present invention, the B-rich phase (i.e., $R_{1.1}Fe_4B_4$) can be substantially eliminated from the constituent phases of the sintered magnet and the volume percentage of the main phase can be increased. As a result, the remanence of the sintered magnet can be increased without decreasing the coercivity.

Please amend the last paragraph on page 20 as follows:

By processing an alloy with such a composition into a sintered magnet by the powder metallurgical

method ~~to be described later~~ described above, a main phase with a tetragonal $R_2T_{14}B$ type crystal structure accounts for 90% or more of the overall volume of the resultant sintered magnet and substantially no $R_{1.1}Fe_4B_4$ phase is included in its constituent phases.

Please amend paragraph 2 on page 27 as follows:

In view of these considerations, it can be seen that if the B concentration is defined as low as in the present invention, the Ga concentration needs to be defined to be 0.08 mass% or less. If the Ga concentration exceeded 0.08 mass% as in the prior art, then the ~~coercivity B_r~~ remanence B_r would decrease, which is not beneficial.